

# GLOSSARY

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This glossary includes definitions of terms used in the plan and on maps.

**AIRSTRIP DEVELOPMENT.** Construction of a landing strip for airplanes that involves levelling the ground or removing or modifying a substantial amount of vegetation.

**ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (ACMP).** A program developed to implement the Alaska Coastal Management Act. The program deals with coastal resources in the coastal area.

**AREA WHICH MERITS SPECIAL ATTENTION (AMSA).** Any area designated under the Alaska Coastal Management Program that is sensitive to change or alteration, and possesses unique physical, cultural, or biological characteristics.

**BOAT STORAGE.** Storing any type of boat or water-related craft in the same place for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**COASTAL AREA.** All land and water within the following boundaries not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government:

1. All land and water below 200 feet in elevation above mean sea level.
2. A one-mile corridor from ordinary high water on each bank of all waters used for spawning, rearing, and migration by anadromous fish.
3. A 200-foot corridor from ordinary high water on each bank of all headwaters to their confluence with the anadromous waterbody.

**EASEMENT/17(b) EASEMENT.** An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

17(b) Easement. Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

**EVIDENCE OF HUMAN USE.** Physical signs of human activity that include man-made changes to the environment from development and other signs of human activity not associated with development (such as litter, campfire rings, trails, or other alterations to the existing environment. "Evidence of human use" does not imply restricting use.

**FLOATING FACILITY.** Includes floathomes, floatcamps, floating lodges, floating caretaker facilities (including mariculture), floating recreational facilities, and other floating residential or commercial facilities located on state shorelands, tidelands, or submerged lands. A floating facility is considered a temporary facility in this plan.

**GOAL.** A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

**GUIDELINE.** A specific course of action that must be followed when the Department of Natural Resources permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state land or resources. Guidelines range from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered to set detailed standards for decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Plan guidelines are also AMSA policies for guiding Alaska Coastal Management Program coastal consistency review.

**HIGH.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**LAND.** All land and water within the planning area. All references to state land include only uplands, shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands, and water, or resources belonging to or acquired by the state.

**LEASE.** An agreement which gives rise to relationship of landlord and tenant. AS 38.05.070 describes types of leases for state land (see Appendix A for detailed information).

**LEVEL OF ENCOUNTERS.** The number of people or groups of people seen during a specified time.

**LONG-TERM USE.** Use that takes place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**LOW.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**MANAGEMENT INTENT STATEMENTS.** The statements that define a future desired condition.

**MODERATE.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**NAVIGABLE.** Waterbodies that are capable of transporting people or goods. The land beneath them is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the line of the ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). The adjacent uplands may be in private ownership and not available for use without permission. Federally determined navigable waterbodies are those administratively determined navigable by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). State determined navigable waterbodies are those determined navigable by the state (usually these are waterbodies BLM has not yet determined navigable, or are waterbodies previously determined navigable, but the state disagreed with BLM criteria).

**OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV).** Any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding non-amphibious motorboats, fixed-wing and rotor-winged aircraft, and snowmobiles.

**ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK.** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

**PERMANENT FACILITY.** Permanent facilities are buildings or tents that do not need to be removed and the site restored to its natural state after each season. Permanent facilities on state land may be authorized by the Department of Natural Resources by lease. Examples of permanent facilities are log or solid wall structures or frame tents. Trapping cabins are not permanent facilities in the plan and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**PERMIT.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land that is revocable at will, usually issued for the term of use, and not to exceed one year [from 11 AAC 96]. Note: as of April 1990, this regulation is in effect. It is likely that this regulation will be changed to allow two-year permits. The plan reflects the two-year change.

**PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by little to no evidence of human use (little to no manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**PUBLIC TRUST.** A common law doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

**PUBLIC USE.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

**PUBLIC USE CABIN.** A cabin owned or built by the state on state land that is managed for the benefit of the residents of the state and visitors to the state.

**PUBLIC USE SITE.** Any site identified on state land that is important for public access (including important float and wheeled plane landing areas), camping, hunting, fishing, or other recreation or public use.

**SEMI-DEVELOPED USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by high evidence of human use (high level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SEMI-PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by moderate evidence of human use (moderate level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SHORELANDS.** Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [from AS 38.05.965].

**SHORT-TERM USE.** Generally allowed use that takes place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less. Examples of uses include hiking, backpacking and camping, boating, fishing, and noncommercial or commercial temporary fishing or hunting camps.

**SHOULD.** States intent but allows the Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) to use existing procedures to determine the best methods of achieving intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

**SNOWMOBILE.** Any motorized vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered and supported in whole or in part by skis, belts, cleats, or runners.

**SUBSISTENCE.** The customary and traditional use of food, raw material, and clothing, as defined by federal and state law. In this plan, subsistence hunting and fishing equates with hunting and fishing by residents of the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages and other Bristol Bay communities whose customary and traditional uses have been recognized by the Board of Game and the Board of Fisheries.

**SUBMERGED LAND.** State land covered by tidal water between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles [from AS 38.05.965].

**TIDELAND.** State land that is periodically covered by tidal water between the elevation of mean high and mean low tides [from AS 38.05.965].

**TEMPORARY FACILITY.** Temporary facilities are manmade buildings or tents that must be removed and the site restored to its natural state at the end of the term of use for which the activity was authorized. Temporary facilities on state land may be authorized by DNR by permits. If authorized, permits are issued for the term of use, not to exceed two years. Examples of a temporary facility are heliports or frame, dome, or pup tents. Floating facilities are considered temporary facilities in this plan.

**TRAPPING CABIN.** A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94. In this plan, trapping cabins are not permanent facilities and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**TRESPASS.** Any unauthorized use or structure on state land.

**UPLANDS.** Land above the mean high water line at the sea shore.

**WILL.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "will" must be followed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment.)